Tar scausard

From the Essex Reguler. Of a kindred character with the attack on the manners and temper of dir. Adams, a that on his religious character. We undates have asserted, that HE was the only one who had not abandoned the religion of his lathers-thus insputing to M. Adams and the other candidates, a disbelief in Christianity. No attack, so far as regards Mr. Adams, could be more unfortunate; for we believe no statesman of the present or any tormer period, has had a more thorough pecsnasion of the truth of Chris the mity, or lies more uniformly performed the desies required of the disciples of that religion. Fortunately, we see not left to conjecture, as it relates to Mr. Adams' ophaions on this subject; but we have them from his own pen, in the most striking and impressive manuer. When Mr. Adams was Minister in Russia, he left part of his family behind him in Quincy. A series of let ters written by him whilst there, to his son, ters written by him whilst there, to ms son, is expressly devoted to his remarks on the Christian Religion, and the Book which contains its history and precepts. If the public could possess this little folume, they public could possess this little volume, they would never question the manners, temper, or christian principles of Mr. Adams But to a request made within a lew months, by A Christian Society, for permission to publish these letters, Mr. Adams has given a refusal. When they can be published, without any suspicion of the motives for publication, we have no doubt they will be given to the world, and will add another illustrious testimony of greatness to the truth trious testimony of greatness to the truth of our religion. Although these letters have never been printed, many manuscript co-pies of them have got abroad, and hun-dreds have read them, and they have been introduced into some private schools. And we trust, when the purpose for which we quote them, to defend Mr. Adams against most cruel attack, is considered, we shall not be charged with piracy, in making a few extracts from them

Note that the service of the service of the points of the service of the service

EMTRACTS OF LETTERS FROM John Quin-CY ADAMS TO HIS SON ... In your letter of the 19th of January, to

of In your letter of the 19th of January, to your mother, you mention, that you read to your annt a chapter in the Bible, or a section from Dr. Doddridge, every evening.—This information gave me grev pleasure; from strong my belief that when daily read and meditated upon, it is of all books in the world, that which contributes most o make men good, wise and happy; that the eather my children begin to read it, and the more my children begin to read it, and the more steadily they pursue the practice of readily it throughout their lives, the more lively and confident will be my hopes that they and confident will be my nopes that they will prove useful citizens to their country, respectable members of society, and a rest blessing to their parents." "I advise you, my son in whatsoever you read, and most of all in reading the B ble, to remember that it is for the purpose of making you wiser, and more virtuous. I have for my call for many years, made it a practice to self, for many years, made it a practice to read through the Bible once every year; I have always endeavoured to read it with the same spiri and temper of mind which now recommend to you, hat is, with the intention and desire that it might contribute to my advancement in wisdom and vir tue; my desire is indeed very imperfectly tue; my desire is indeed very imperfectly successful; for like you, and the Apostle Faul, I find a law in my members warring against the law of my mind But as I know it is my nature to be imperfect, so I know that it is my duty to aim at perfection; and feeling and deploying my own frailties, I can only pray Alm guty God for the aid of his spirit to strengthen my good desired, and subdue my propensities to evil; for it is from him that every good and perfect gift. and subdue my propensities to evil; for it is from him that every good and perfect gift descendeth. My custom is, to read four or five chapters of the Bible every morn-ing, immediately after rising from bed; it employs about an hour of my time, and seems the most suitable manner of ing the day.'; "Every time I read the Bible I understand some passages which I never understood before." "Heaven has never understood before. never understood before." ... Heaven has given to every human being the power of controlling his passions; and if he neglects or loses it, the fault is his own, and he must be accountable for it." ... It is essential. must be accountable for it." Alt is essen-zial, my son, in order that you may go through life with comfort to yourself, and usefulness to your fellow creatures, that you should form and adopt certain rules and principles for the government of your conduct and temper; unless you have such rules and principles, there will be humber-less occasions in which you will have no wide for your government, but your nes guide for your government, but your passions It is in the Bible you must learn

sions at is in the Biole you must learn these tules and principles."

Speaking of those parts of the Scriptures that appear mysterious, he says—"All this is undoubtedly marvellous and above our is undoubtedly marvellous and anovecomprehension; much of it is clearly figurative and allegorical; nor is it easy to distinguish what part of it is to be understood in a literal, and what in a symbolical sense in a literal, and what in a symbolical sen-but that which it imports us to under-stand is plain. The great and essential principles upon which our duties and en-joyments depend, are involved in no ob-security." When one of the personages in one of Terence's comedies, the first time uttered in the Theatre the line, "riome sum, and humani a me nil alienum puto, ""d an universal shout of applause burst from the whole audience, and that in so great a multitude of Romans, and of Deputies from the nations their subjects and allies, there was not one individual but felt in his heart the power of this noble sentiment. Yet how feeble and defective is it, in compar son with the christian commands of chari ty, as unfolded in the discourses of Christ and enlarged upon in the writings of the Apostles. The heart of man will always respond with rapture to the sentiment, when there is no selfish, no unsocial pas-sion at work, to oppose it. But the com mand to lay it down as the great fundamen subdue and sacrifice all the tyrantical and selfish passions, to preserve it—this is the peculiar and unfading glory of Christiani-synthus is a conquest over ourselves, which, without the aid of a merciful God, more of us can achieve, and which it was workly of his apaciety, and which it was tal rule of conduct for human life, and to which, without the aid of a merciul God, mane of us can achieve, and which it was worthy of his special interposition to enable us to accomplish." "In my last, I shawed you from the very words of our starbour, that he commanded his disciples to aim at perfection; and that this perfec

for plaints manfland nothing which relates to marican be fattign from my posom.

Alon consisted in self-s legation and brotherly lova, in the complete anneasts of the passions, and in the practice of benerolenee, to qui fellow creatures, to citaling among them our most saveterates semies? If a you will there find proved the duty of totally subduing the passions. It is ometimes objected that this theory is not idapted to the infirmities of human nature; that it is not made for a being so constituted as man; than, an earthen vessel is not formed to dash against a rock; that in yielding to the impulse of the passions, man only follows the dictates of his nature; and that to subdue them entirely, is an effort beyond his power. The weakness and frailty of man, it is not possible to deny; it is too strongly attested by all human experience, as well as by the whole tenor of the scriptures; but the degree of weakness to be limited by the efforts to overcome it, and not by Indulgence to it. Once admit weakness as an argument to forbear exertion, and it results ence to it. Once admit weakness as an argument to forbear exection, and it results in absolute impotence. It is also very inconclusive reasoning, to infer, that because perfection is not absolutely to be obtained it is therefore not to be sought. Human excellence consists in the approximation to perfection; and the only means of approaching to any term, is by endeavouring to obtain the term itself. With these convictions upon the mind, and with a sincere. honest effort to practise upon them, and with the aid of a divine ble-sing, which is promised to it, the approaches to perfection may at least be so great, as nearly to answer all the ends that absolute perfection itself could attain "

.In order to preserve the dominion of our own passions, it behaves us to be constantly and strictly upon our guard, against the influence and infection of the passions of others. This caution is all necessary youth: and I deem it the more indispensa ble to enjoin it upon you; because, as kind ness and benevolence, comprise the whole system of Christian duties; there may be, system of Christian duties; there may be, and often is great danger of falling into error and vice; merely by the want of energy to resist the example, or the enticement of others. On this point, the true character of Christian morality, appears to have been misunderstood, by some of its ablest and warmest delenders. In Paley's "View of the Evidences of Christianity" there is a chapter upon the morality of the Gospel; in which there is the following passage. The truth is, there are two opposite descriptions of characters under which, man kind may generally be classed.—The one possesses vigor, firmness, resolution; is dar possesses vigor, firmness, res. lution; is dar mg and active, quick in its sensibilities, jealous of its fame, eage, in its attachments infimility in its purposer, a jolent in its ac-confidents. The athers meets yieldings

complying, forgoing, not prompt to act, but willing to suffer, silent and gentle un derrudeness an insult, using for reconciliation, when others would demand satisfaction; giving way to the pushes of impudence, conceding and indulgent to the prejudices; the intractibility of those it has to deal with, the forms of these characters is and ever the former of these characters is and eve the former of these characters and the hath been the favourite of the world. It is the character of great men. There is a dignity in it, which universally commands repect. The fatter is poor spirited, tame and abject. Yet so it happened with the founder of Christianity, the latter is the subject this commendation, his orecepts, his exof his commendation, his precepts, hi ample; and that the former is no part of its ample; and that the former is no part of its composition. Dr Paley is in this place adopting the opinion of Soame Jennings, whose essay upon the internal evidence of Christianity he very strongly recommends; but I cannot consider it as an accurate and discerning delineation of character, or as exhibiting a correct representation of Christian principles. The founder of Christianity, did indeed pronounce, distinct and anity, did indeed pronounce, distinct and positive blessings upon the poor in spirit (which is by no means synonymous with the poor spirited.) and the meek. But in what part of the gospel did Dr Paley find him countenancing by commendation, precept or example, the tame and abject. The character which Christ assumed upon earth, was that of Lord and Master. It was in this character that his disciples received and this character that his disciples received and acknowledged him. The obedience that he required, was unbounded; infinitely he youd that which was claimed by the most absonic earth y sovereign over his subjects. Never for one moment, did he recede from the authoritative system—He preserved it in washing the feet of his disciples. He preserved it in his answer to the high priest. He preserved it in the very agony of his exclamation upon the cross, "Father foreive them, they know not what they do." He expressly declares himself to be the prince of this world, and the Son of God. He spoke as one having authority, not only to his Disciples, Liut to his mother, his Judges; to Pilate the Roman Governor, to John the Baptist, his precursor. And there is not in the four Gospels, one act. nor one word recorded of hem (excepting in his communion with God) that was not a direct or implied assertion of authority He said to his disciples (Matthew, xii 29,) -learn of me, for I am neek and lowly in heart, and ye shall find rest to your souls." But where did he ever say, learn of me for am tame and abject There is certainly, nothing more a rougly marked in the precept and example of Christ, than the prininle of stubborn and inflexible resistance against the impulses of others to evil lie taught his disciples, to renounce every thing that is counted enjoyment upon earth; o take up their cross, and suffer all ill-treatment, persecution and death for his sake. What else is the Book of Acts, than a reord of the faithfulners with which these thosen ministers of the gospel carried these injunctions of the gospel into execution. In the conduct and speeches of Stephen,

. . The many who is just and firm to his pur-Pose, 174 45.4. 11. 21711 and the state of t

In the conduct and speeches of Stephen, and Peter, of John, or of Paul, is there and thing indicating a resemblance to the se cond class of characters, into which Dr. Paley divides all mankind? If there is a character upon historical record distinguished has hold intention and the second distinguished has hold intention.

guiched by a bold intrepid tenacious and in-

certainty of success. Observe the expression of Christ to Peter, (Matt. x 18) and I say unto thee, that thou art Peter, (a

rock) and upon this rock will I build my

church, and the gates of hell shall not prevail against it." Dr Paley's Christian is one of those drivellers, who, to use a vulgar adage, can never say No, to any body—The true Christian is the "Justum et tenacem pro positi" of Horace. The combination of those qualities are extential to the

nation of those qualities so essential to the heroic character, with those of meekness lowliness in heart, and brotherly love, it

what constitutes that moral perfection.

which Christ gave an example in his ow

life, and to which he commended his disciples to arpire. Endoavour, my dear you, to dhe igling your own heart, and the your you do the igling your own heart, and the your you do the igline your own heart, and the your you do the igline your own ensmise. But never be tame or abject, never give way to the puthes of impudence, or show yourself yielding and complying to prejudices, wrong headedness, or latractibility, which would lead or draw you astray from the dictates of your own conscience, or sense of right.—Till you die, let not your integrity depart from you 'Unild your house upon a Rock; and the les the rains descend, and the floods come, and the rains descend, and the floods come, and the winds how and best upon that nouse; it had not full, for it will be founded upon a reals. So promises your blessed Lord and Saviour, and prays your affection ate father " life, and to which he comme

ate father "

"The principles and rules of composition, derived from Gleek and Roman schools, and the examples of their principal writers, have been so generally adopted in modern literature, that the style of the scriptures, differing so essentially from them, could not be imitated without great affection. But for pathos of narrative, for the selection of incidents that godirectly to the selection of incidents that godirectly to the heart; for the picturesque of character and manners; the selection of circumstances that mark the individuality of persons; for copiousness, grandeur, and sublimity of imagery; for unanswerable cogency and closeness of reasoning; for irresistible force of persussion; no book in the world deserves to be so unceasingly studied, and so profoundly meditated upon as the Bible."

"Be careful not to let your reading make you a pedant, or a bigot; nor to puff you up, with a conceited opiniou of your own up, with a conceited opiniou of your own knowledge; or make you intolerant of the pinions which others draw from the same source, however different from your own

And may the Merciful Creator, who gave the Scriptures for our instruction, bless your study of them, and make them The aforegoing are extracted from eleven long letters, covering more than seventy pages of manuscript Such is the man, the

tather, who is charged with having passions uncontroled and apostetizing from the religion of his forefathers. In this whole series of letters, there are no secta rian or controversial views. The public from these extracts, can judge of the temper and christian principles of Mr. Adams We leave them to draw their own conclusions. sions, without any commentary from us PENELLA

Barpland Bazette...

Annapolis. Thursday, March 4.

TO THE FREEMEN OF ANNE ARUNDEL COUNTY.

Fellow CITIZENS,
In consequence of certain reports nov In consequence of certain reports now in circulation in the county, it has become necessary for us, in discharging a duty which we owe to you, as well as to ourselves, to submit to your consideration the following statement. In doing which we wish it expressly to be understood, that we disclaim any other motive or view than that of exculpating ourselves from the charge of not having recommended certain persons

of not having recommended certain persons whose names do not appear in the list of appointments. No I, herewith, shews our ecommendations; No. 2 and 3 will shew will shew the appointments made by the executive.

GEO. HOWARD. of Brice,
ABNER LINTHICUM,
CHARLES R STEWART,
LEONARD IGLEHART.

February 25, 1824.

No. 1. A list of Magistrates for Anne Arunde County
Nicholas Worthington, of Thos James
Mackubin, Rezin Estep, Abner Linthicum,
Edward Warfield, Joseph G. Harrison, Dr. Gerard H. Snowden, Henry Hammond (of Broad Neck.) Jacob W. Iliams, Samuel Brown jr Theodore M. Williams, Thomas W. Turner, John Wood of John, Thomas T. Simmons, Lot Linthieum, W. Iliam H. T Simmons, Lot Linthicum, William ti Hall, Fiancis Belmear, Lewis Sutton, Os-born W. Mulliken, Wm. Norman, Richard G Hutton, William Marriott, of Thos, John lians Moses Orme, Elisha Brown of Saml. Nicholas Dorsey of Lloyd, Captain John Merriken, Henry E. Mayer, Ste-phen Boone, William Weems, Richard G. Watkins, Capt. Christopher L. Gantt, Gideon White, William P. Watkins, Allen Warfield, Robt, Welch (Preacher,) How ard Duvall, Richard II. Merriken, George Howard of Brice, Henry Williams, Joseph Norris, Benjamin Gaither, Cornelius Duvell, Lloyd Selhy, Nathan Shipley, Robert Franklin, Richard Phelps, John S. Williams, John Warfield of Joshua, James Natwell, Allied Sellman, John Sellman, Natwell, Allied Sellman, John Sellman, John Frost, of Jas Wilham D. Meriken, Joseph Nicholson, Joseph Man, Thomas W. Hall, Leonard Garey. Joanus Bleech, Nimrol Welch, Nicholas D. Warfield (of Bele) William Hall Jr. John F. Wilson, John Claytor, Benjamin Shipley. Samuel Harrison of Jno. Montgomery Waters, Review Macha. Thomas Bood. Thomas Burzin Moxley, Thomas Hood, Thomas Burgess, Lane Brown, Upton D. Welch, 11th Welch, Lewis Duvall, Roderick Burgess, Grandison Catlett, Benjamin Sides, Morti-mer Dorsey, David Waters, Edward Gaither, Larkin Lawrence, Horatio Hudson John G. Worthington, William Bateman Jeremiah Berry, Augustine Gambrill, Ste vens Gambrill, Augustine Sappington, Beale Gaither, George Andrews, Heory A. Johnson, Stephen Beard, Thomas Igle-hart, Rinaldo Pindle, Brice I Worthington, Wilson Compton, Samuel Husband, Rich ard Elliott, Thomas Davis, James Hunter, Thomas W. Watkins, James Matthews, Edward Williams, John Tnomas, 3d. Benjamin Elliott, Richard I. Cowman, Calet flexible spirit, it is that of St. Paul. It was to such characters only, that the commis-sion of teaching could be committed, with

Levy Court for same Rezin Estep, Lot Linthicum, Christo pher I, Gantt, Robert Kent, Robt Welch, Preacher, Thomas Cross, Nicholas Dorsey (of Lloyd )

Orphans Court. Jas Mackubin, Thos. H. Dorsey, Jo seph Sands.

We recommend to the executive of Ma ryland the appointment of the aforegoing persons. GEORGE HOWARD, of B (Bighed) GEORGE HOUSE CHARLES R STEWART, LEONARD IGLEHARF.

The within is a true copy of the original on file in the Executive Department as handed in by the Delegates NINIAN PINKNEY. Clerk of the Council.

We recommend to the governor and council the following gentlement to be communitied as members of the levy court of Anne Arundel county:

Rezin Estep, Henry Hammond, Richard G. Stockett, Jonn Ilams, Christopher, L. Gantt, Robert W. Kent, Nicholas Water Orphans Court.

James Mackubin, Thomas H. Dorsey, and Gideon White. Signed

D. CLAUDE, T. H. CARROLL, and JERH. HUGHES. \*Copy of the original on file in the Exe-

Cutive Department, NINIAN PINKNEY

No. 3. 'Annapolis, January 9, 1824.

Dear Sir.

I would ask leave of you to mention to his Excellenty the Governor, and the honourable the Council, that I have been requested to name Mr. Thomas Treakle, of Elk Ridge, as a fit and proper person to be appointed a Justice of the Peice for Anne-Arundel county. It sheet me pleasure to appointed a Justice of the Perce for Anne-Arundel county. It gives me pleasure to state, that I am acquainted with Mr. Trea kle, and that he is well fitted for the office; that his appointment would be acceptable to the Republicans of his neighbourhood, and I believe to the people generally. He is a firm and undeviating republican, which to my mind is certainly astrong recommen-distion, more carticularly as he possesses cadation, more particularly as he possesses c pacity and respectability of character. If I did not believe him to be well qualified, I should not make this recommendation in his layour, notwithstanding my admiration and respect for his republican principles. I have understood that a vacancy has occurred in the levy court by the resignation Mr. John Merriken, and I avail myself of Mr John Merriken, and I wait invocations this opportunity to recommend Henry Hammond, e-quire, of this city, to fill said vacancy. Mr Hammond is known to you, and therefore it is unnecessary for me to say any thing relative to his capability and

great re-pectability
I am, Sir. vour obedient servant,
WILLIAM H. MARRIO IT. Nicholas Brewer, Esquire.

Copy of the original on file in the Executive Department.

NINIAN PINKNEY.

No. 4.

No. 4.
Nicholas Worthington, of Thos.) James
Mackubin, Rezin Estep, Edward Warfield,
Joseph G. Haiston, Doeb Gerrant HaBrowden, Henry Hammond, of Annapolis, Jacob Williams, Samue. Brown, jr. Theodore M Williams, Thomas W. Turner, John Wood, (of John), Thomas T. Simmons, Lot Linthicum, Francis Belmear, Lewis Sutton, Osborn W. Mulliken, William Norman, Richard G. Hutton, William Marriott, (of Thos.) John liams, Months of Samuel.) ham Marriott, (of 1 nos.) John Hams, Abses Orme, Elisha Brown, (of Samuel,) Nicholas Dorsey, (of Lloyd,) cap: John Merriken, Francis Hancock, Stephen Boone, Richard G Watkins, capt. Christopher L. Gantt, Gideon White, William P. Watkins, Allen Warfield, Robert Welch, (Preacher,) Howard Duvall, Richard H. Merriken, George Howard, (of Brice.) Merriken, George Howard, (of Brice.) Henry Williams, Joseph Norris, Cornelius Davall, Doct. Richard G. Stockett. Lloyd Selby, Nathan Shipley, Richard Phelps, John S Williams, John Warfield, (or Joshua,) Edward E. Anderson, John Frost, (of James,) William D Merriken, Joseph Nicholson, Joseph Mayo, Joshua Black, Nimrod Welch, Nicholas D Warfield, (of Nimrod Welch, Nicholas D. Warfield, (of Bela,) Philemon Warfield, William Hall, jr. John F. Wilson, John Claytor, Walter Brown, Bsnjamin Spipley, Samuel Harrison, (of John,) Rezin Moxley, Thomas Hood, Thomas Burgess, M. Lane Brown. Abner Linthicum, Thomas Treakle, Lew is Davall, Grandison Catlett, Mortime Dor-sey, David Waters, Edward Gaither, Lar-kin Lawrence, Horatio Hudson, John G. Worthington William Bateman, Jeremiah Berry, Stevens Gambrill, Augustine Sap-pington, George Andrews, Henry A John-phys Leibert son. Stephen Beard, Thomas Brice 1 Worthington, Wilson Compton samuel Husband, Richard Elliott, Thomas Davis, James Hunter, Thomas W James Matthews, Richard I. Cow man, Caleb Wnite, & Benjamin Brown, jr.

For the Maryland Gazette.

MR. GREEN,
The heing who is so inhuman, uncharita The being who is so inhuman, uncharita-ble and self interested, as not to be moved with sympathy at the misfortunes of his suffering fellow-creatures, passes over them, log like, with an indifferent glance; but he who is constrained by an almost irresista-ble impulse to advocate the injured cause log like, with an indifferent glance; but he who is constrained by an almost irresistable impulse to advocate the injured cause of the poor and persecuted man, with a view of saving him from being plunged still deeper in the abyss of woe, is sometimes thought and denominated, by our high-min led modern philosophers, a fool, or something in their own estimation as far as Irrayen is from 18elf. sufficiency and pre-eminence both in wis-dom and judgment. But being under the impression that you have not clubbed yourself a member of the latter class of man-kind, I have, with this assurance, conclud-ed that the following will be considered by you a sufficient apology for the liverty I have taken, to intrude on a vacancy in you useful paper, for its insettion This favour was requested of you last week, but you returned in answer, that as this was then annonymous, those who might take umbrage a its sublication, night imposed you with at its publication, might impeach you with being its author; for which reason you prudently declined publishing it. But having now subscribed my name, as you will see, fully at bottom, will, I hope, quite do away your apprehensions of incurring the displeasure of those whom the cap may fit — Your compliance now, will add to the many obligations the public already feel under to you; as we feel determined to give our great men in offices broadside before they drink the tressury as dry of our hard earnings as they did last year, and leave little or noth ing of much moment on record to shew for

We country people, after a series of quar-rels, contests, and sometimes a few bloody noses, having, as we think, made a judici ous choice in the election of our respective representatives in our state legislature, anficinate, as a remuneration for our squab bles and great pains, something else besides this expensive Jew bill, county lines of the common people these hard times:

the members from these country the members from these country that usual, there will be no other alternative than for a part of us to take up our abode under an overseer at the pour house, to be &c. fe. something for the immediate good of the common people these hard times: otherwise, if affairs are permitted to go on

supported by the other part of the county; and if they should not have, in all times, in fearful readiness for the collector, money to pay those enormous sares, eway generate property, bread, meat, beds and all there is no mercy for them in this blessed republic of freedom, liberty and independence.

Although we have occation to grumble about our taxes, (when its greatness cannot be considered equivalent to the times for getting funds to meet the imperious demands of the sheriff,) we have equal occa-sion to feel much disatisfied, that our legis-lators, did not somuch as think of exerting themselves to bring about some iaw, for regulating sheriff and constable sales, and some law for the benefit of a pour distressed and persecuted tenant, in case some unlersseen circumstance should deprise him of the full means to meet the demands of an the full means to meet the demands; of an unrelenting landlord. No, there is no law to restrict the latter, if he may be devil, from excepting all the fraud which insees the cold ligart of a william, in securing to himself for about one-lourth its value, both out door and in door, articles of his tenant's effects, leaving him nothing upon earth wherewith he could live until means were taken to convey nim to the alms-bouse. The increased numbers at that place will in a little time, prove the necessity of some law to remedy this evil in a measure—Ye, those unfortunate beings must go on the county-Our taxes are now more than many of us can pay; and is it not ridiculous to see them daily augmented by either a careless neglect, or an oversight in our la-gislative body. Circumstances of the a-bove nature are often occuring; it is indeed enough to arouse us; and I should think of sufficient importance to attract the rivetted attention of our legislators, should they think a little more of us than our suffrages. think a little more of us than our suffrages.
Let any one deny is he can, that we poor labouring class of the community, are not the very prop for the existence of the American republic; who cultivates the ground, and bears the drudgery more than we do? And in time of hostilities with an invading foe, who bears his sharpest attacks more than we have alvery those? These are two principles on which the country depends for its existence of the co because we are poor; and the public voice of a poor labouring man claims not us much attention as the dignified nod of a man of inductor and affluence. It may be what right have tho any any being here. behall of my poor oppressed countrymen; I boldly answer, that is the unextinguished and remaining flame of '76 which kindles in me a love for my country; nor will a ever be extinguished while I have breath to declare it. I am now near seventy years of age; I have united myself, when in my

countrymen, when if the former were or would be unanimous is sentiment, they might devise some means for the comfort and better welfare of the latter.

Among other things which has given rise to this harrangue, is a most notorious circumstance of the foregoing nature which. circumstance of the foregoing nature which has recently occurred in my neighbourhood. A landlord advertised the property of his tenant for sale—people assembled, as they generally do on such occasions—the landlord publicly stated that, as his tenant was an old man, decrepid, and having a helpless family, he intended the my in the property for the use of his tenant, until she to pay his rent. The being understood by all present, no one would hid against Mr. Landlord, who bought in the property at about one-third its value—And instead of leaving it in the possession of his tenant, as he taught people to believe he would, he carried it away, leaving this deceived old as he faught people to believe he would, he carried it away, leaving this deceived old man not the least article wherewith he could keep his family together. Now this family must go, as is usual, to the Alias-hours, to be supported there by the county, (myself included,) when going there might be prevented by certain restrictions of landlords in their dealings with termints inforced by an act of law. I now a support the county of th

youth, with my contemporaries in strug-gling for our national independence; the field of battle is no stranger to me — I have fought

for the independence of my beloved country; and would not it be leard if I were pre-vented from making this complaint to our legislature of the sufferings of my pose

forced by an act of law. I now appear any man who may be an advocate for the fair thing, is, or aught the sale of this ten-

on humanity.
Our legislators may go on with their die-nified rhetoric, running the state to an il-most insurmountable expense, spouting sbout things quite foreign to the immediate welfare of the common people, and may think as little of this poor harrangue as think as little of this poor harrangue as their elevated conceptions of things may incline them; but they may depend upon it, when they again come forward soliciting the suffrages of the people; feeding a poor credulous countryman with flattering promises, and leading him fairly by the nose to the polls, as they have done: they will then the polls, as they have done; they wilthen be tuld of their nonattention to these pasts of complaint. I have not the least doals of complaint I have not the least doubt resting with me, but that every country-man, into whose hands this paper may fall, will, at the next election of delegates for the assembly, tell those who have been in office, and who may again be a candidate, that they ought to have anticipated the wants of the poor labouring class of the community when they were in office. It may be asked, what can the legislature do more than they have done for the common people? It would be like paying a man to do work, and doing his work ourseless were we to dictate mioutely to our tespective representations. If this be the case, they could be considered by us nothing more than as many monuments standing in the house, making a noise in fobbing our the house, making a noise in fobbing our hard earnings. But it may be said, what can a few who are disposed to favour the people, do with the major part of the hearnings. hanswer, that there are poor people cases in every county is this state, who it needy as they are in our county,

Is may again be stated as an objection the reduction of taxes, that there would it so sufficient funds in the treasury to mubile demands, &c. were such a procing carried into effect—I answer, that the are two plain ways (if not many more,) reduce our taxes these dreadful hard time the one is to lessen the means our legit tors and other public officers have long joyed for excessive luxur; and the other staxing of bank and other stocks—A is taxing of bank and other stocks—/
reducing the taxes on the landholder
tenant—What may be taken from tenant—What may be taken from shoulders may be made up in the treas by the taxation mentioned; even providing great men in office are allowed to full pay. But if they would think of how we are twisting and turning to we ome Mr. Sheriff, they would probably greate live upon a little less, in order twe might live also—and if they would turn about and enact a law to tax bank other stocks, our treasury would be sone turn about and enact a law to last bank other stocks our treasury would be sup up to its brim, and the state of Mary could afford to lend money—but look now! Everlastingly acraped at its bott although it is almost daily filling with sale of our effects, with borrowing, by acraping misery to the bone—A more with respect to taxing bank and other terms neighbour, and myself, as more with respect to taxing bank and o slocks; my neighbour, and my-elf, at possession of landed property—We jay taxes on it—my neighbour, in ord get clear of his taxes, sells his land-invests his money in stock of some prinstitution—he then pays not the ta usually did; is tair then that I should taxes on my land, and he op pay not for his property? If bank and canne considered property, I do not know is? One thing I do know, the great of those who can afford to invest laums in bank stock, can better afforms. aums in bank stock, can better afformation pay taxes on it, than a poor farmer, labours and turns over a clod of ear hundred times before it yields him a p to pay Mr. Sheriff, &c Again, with respect to landlords and

ants was there never a law in exist that a landlord upon taking the prope his tenant for rent, was compelled to household effects to have been always to household effects to household effects to have been and what have been end when he had been a so terested set of members of the legisl A man of letters is cayable of answ ants: was there never a law in exist A man of letters is capable of answ these interrogations in a variety of exc ways—but a plain-countryman wishes talking, and that directly to the purpo The above law was certainly calculat leasen the process. We keeping many lies out of the poor house, and if the was capable of expanding itself proposably to the increased numbers which tainly mest go here for causes which be anticipated, its height and extent rival the majesty of the state-house

blame it for being so completely cran I have now stated my sentiments elearly to our wise men. If they d now, they will hereafter know, tha not the voice of one old soldier alone the complaint of the people. My res may be turned into ridicule by thos may be turned into ridicule by thos would yet wish to oppress the people who would, if they could, put a hal round the neck of tibery. Let them well on it," and instead or esteeping senses into forgetfor its," adhere sober voice of reason tank ask her, if is not some truths let but whe they avail? I fear the lye is cast, and gain appear to actuate a great statesmen in those days of legitims generacy if it could be so that the parted spirits of the contemporaries youth with that of the father of our try, the immortal Washington, wer mitted to return incarnate among mitted to return incarnate among what disappointment, what peals of plaint would we hear from those ven sages and patriots, upon viewing the sent state of things both in congres state legislatures. Would they not ex-O how has our heloved republic deg ted from its farmer purity. Think of, take better care and provide better common and tabouring class of the ple, the stiff of the country, or th will come, when American liberty and will be but an empty tale to those a who have long envied her happiness! JASON JON

For the Md. Gazette. Mr. Printer, are we to have no Eaucusing in Anne Arundel Count the City of Annapolis? Is the pract be resorted to no longer? Have the v flaming caucus men, who last year claimed all anti-canens cand-dates l RALISTS and DISOKGANIZERS, aposta ured their old opinions. and join Anti-Caucus Party? At that time, it minal in a high degree, for a man mance himself a candidate for a seat Legislature, or in Congress, withouting been previously nominated in C. But now it seems it is not crimina refind that Robert H. Bowie, esqui Prince George's county has aimo himself a candidate to represent the trict in congress, and that not a spite mark against him proceeds from mouths of those who were last year ciferous against the gentlemen com the anti-caucus tickets of the coun-city. Now if those caucus men have over to our side, the best evidence th give of their sincerity, is to support to discaucus ticked which they foully do in the city last year; and farther, to su all symptoms of opposition among selves to the re election of the antiticket which we gloriously care the county last ial . These are certain only methods by which they can gi e old triends of caucus do thus on and we shall have confidence in them

have not changed and are not restrain such fear, why do they spare him than they did the anti-caucus candid that they did the anti-caucus candid the town and county list year. His of the candidates; is similar to that of those candidates; were book knows, were bespattered had to took with the fifth of the can party, and more typecially by the tion of it confined within, the limits that gifty. little city. Anti Cqueus Republi

Severo, March 1

abably I am too hasty in suspecting

thanging sides It is possible, the

ard as bitter caucus men now as for and that their not abusing Mr Boy declaring himself a candidate withou

ing to be nominated by them, pr from a fear that he has taken a step

places him on the stronger side.

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